



Lanchester Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1967

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INDEX OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I General and Vital Statistics relating to the Lanchester Rural District 	5
II Health Services in the Area 	9
A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services 	9
(a) General—Water, Sewage Disposal, Atmospheric Pollution, etc. 	9
(b) Housing and Factories 	13
(c) Inspection and Supervision of Food 	18
(d) Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases 	21
B. Local Health Authority Services 	29
C. Hospital and General Practitioners' Services in the Area 	33
<i>Appendices</i>	
A. Trend of Vital Statistics since 1938 	35
B. Analysis of Notified and Confirmed Cases of Notifiable Diseases under the age groups for 1967 	36
C. Details of Sewage Disposal Works in the Area 	37

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
LANCHESTER,
DURHAM.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1967.

The health record for the district was good, with no serious incidence of infectious disease.

The vital statistics show a rise in the birth rate and death rate, and a decrease in the important rates for stillbirths, infantile and perinatal deaths. The Tuberculosis death rate is slightly lower than in the previous year.

Heart disease continues to be the main cause of death with an increase in the number of deaths from coronary disease. The number of accidental deaths is the same as in the previous year, but there is an increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchitis.

As in previous years, I have received the utmost co-operation from my colleagues in general practice and in hospital.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council for their continued support, and the staff for their unfailing loyalty.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ROSETTA HILL,

Medical officer of Health.

June, 1968.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer for
Consett and Stanley Urban and Lanchester Rural Districts:*

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors:

P. HUNTER, Cert.P.H.I. Examination Board; Meat Inspectors' Certificate and Testamur of The Institute of Public Cleansing. Senior Public Health Inspector.

K. W. THOMPSON, Cert.P.H.I. Examination Board and Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

Clerical Staff:

T. CLOSE.

Rodent Operator

B. G. LOWES.

I. GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT

Area (Acres)	44,243
Population (Estimated)	14,900
(1) Estimated number of children:	
Under 5 years	1,175
5-15 years	1,977
Number of Inhabited Houses	4,790
(1) Number of Aged Miners' Homes	21
(2) Number of Council and North Eastern Housing Association Aged Persons' Homes	123
(3) Number of Council and North Eastern Housing Association Houses	1,800
(4) Number of Houses and Shops combined	57
(5) Number of Lock-up Shops	65
(6) Number of houses which have been closed or demolished during the year	15
(7) Estimated Number of Sub-standard houses still occupied	218
Rateable Value	
(1) Actual Rateable Value	£379,125
(2) Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£1,431

The Lanchester Rural District as at present constituted, came into being on 1st April, 1937, and consists of nine parishes—Cornsay, Esh, Greencroft, Healeyfield, Hedleyhope, Langley, Muggleswick, Lanchester, and Satley.

DETAILED VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Lanchester</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>County</i>
LIVE BIRTHS	253	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	17.04	17.2	17.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	6.75	—	5.8
STILL BIRTHS	1	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	3.93	14.8	15.5
Total Live and Still-births	254	—	—
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	4	—	—
INFANT MORTALITY RATES			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	15.81	18.3	20.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 total legitimate live births	8.43	—	20.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 total illegitimate live births	125.0	—	28.2
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	15.81	12.5	14.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	7.9	10.8	11.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	11.81	25.4	26.6
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion):			
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Nil	0.20	0.12
DEATHS	237	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	15.9	11.2	10.9
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS	3	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	0.201	0.03	0.06

The standardised birth and death rates for the area, i.e. rates calculated in such a way that allowances are made for the age and sex composition of the population were 17.49 and 10.8 respectively. When comparing the above rates it must be realised that in a population of 14,900 (approximately) the rate frequently fluctuates from year to year, one or two additional deaths producing what would appear at first sight to be a significant change.

Births

(a) Live Births						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	130	237
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Totals						117	136	253

(b) Still Births								
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—	1
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
Totals						1	—	1

During the year there was one still birth as compared with two last year.

Deaths

						Male	Females	Total
Deaths during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	113	237
Deaths from Puerperal causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—

(a) Infant Deaths

The number of infant deaths during the year was 4 (15.81 per 1,000 live births). Two of these occurred in the first week of life. In the previous year there were 8 deaths (36.7 per 1,000 live births).

During the year there were the following deaths under one year of age:

						Males	Females	Totals	Rate per 1,000 live Births
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	7.9
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	—	2	7.9
(b) Deaths (General)						Males	Females	Total	
All Causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	113	237	

For detailed statistics and trends see Appendix A.

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Cardio Vascular:				
(a) Vascular lesions of nervous system	.....	16	38	54
(b) Coronary disease	.....	25	15	40
(c) Hypertension with Heart Disease	.....	2	1	3
(d) Other heart diseases	.....	13	9	22
(e) Other circulatory diseases	.....	6	3	9
Totals	.....	62	66	128
2. Chest Diseases:				
(a) Pneumonia	.....	4	8	12
(b) Bronchitis	.....	9	6	15
(c) Other diseases of respiratory system	.....	4	3	7
Totals	.....	17	17	34
3. Cancer:				
(a) Stomach	.....	4	—	4
(b) Lung Bronchus	.....	10	—	10
(c) Breast	.....	—	—	—
(d) Uterus	.....	—	—	—
(e) Other Sites, including Lymphatic Neoplasms	.....	7	6	13
Totals	.....	21	6	27
4. Leukemia, Aleukemia	.....	—	2	2
5. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	.....	3	—	3
6. Syphilitic Diseases	.....	—	1	1
7. Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum	.....	2	—	2
8. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	.....	1	—	1
9. Diabetes	.....	1	1	2
10. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	.....	13	19	32
11. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	.....	1	—	1
12. All other Accidents	.....	2	1	3
13. Homicide	.....	1	—	1

Conorary Disease

There was a rise in the number of deaths from coronary disease, there being 40 as compared with 35 in the previous year, 25 of the 40 deaths were in men.

Coronary disease continues to be responsible for an alarming number of deaths of men and women in the prime of life. Stress and strain of modern life seems to be an important factor in its causation although undoubtedly there are many other contributing factors.

Lung Cancer

There were 10 deaths from cancer of the lung as compared with 7 in the previous year.

The evidence of the association of cigarette smoking with lung cancer is now over-whelming and is generally accepted but still there does not seem to be any marked change in the smoking habits of the public and the annual toll of deaths from lung cancer continues.

When cigarette smoking is presented to the young people by every advertising medium as having a certain glamour, it is difficult in health education to stress the dangers of the habit.

Bronchitis

There were 15 deaths from bronchitis during the year as compared with 14 in the previous year.

Bronchitis, often referred to as the 'English Killing' disease, continues to be one of our greatest problems.

Air pollution, whether it be from the atmosphere or from tobacco smoke seems to be a most important factor in causing and aggravating the disease.

Accidents

There were 3 accidental deaths; this being the same number as in the previous year.

The loss of life from accidents in the home gives rise to great concern particularly as many of these accidents could have been prevented by taking adequate care and precautions.

II. HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services

(a) General

(i) Water

The Durham County Water Board mains supply the majority of the houses in this District and during the year this service has been satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity. The remainder of the properties, totalling 90, which are situated in the remote parts of the area secure their supplies from springs and wells.

Extentions were made to the Durham County Water Board mains to serve the private housing development at Peth Bank, Alderdene Burn Estate and High Ford Estate, Lanchester.

During the year twenty-three samples of water were obtained from private supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination. Where contamination had taken place the occupants were warned to boil all water before using it for drinking purposes. The results of the samples taken were as follows:—

SAMPLING RESULTS

Parish	Number of Samples	Grade			
		1	2	3	4
Muggleswick	10	5	—	4	1
Lanchester	9	3	—	1	5
Satley	2	—	—	—	2
Healeyfield	2	1	—	—	2
	23	9	—	5	9

One sample was taken from the mains supply in Lanchester village and upon examination was proved satisfactory.

A revised table showing the number of houses in the various parishes which are not supplied by mains supply are given below.

Parish	Number of		Type of Supply				Method of Distribution				
	Houses	Population	Public Spring	Private			Carried	Gravity Piped	Pumped	House Service	
				Reservoir	Spring	Well				Inside	Out
Healeyfield	11	35	—	—	11	—	1	10	—	9	2
Lanchester	39	121	4	—	31	4	9	17	13	30	9
Muggleswick	36	117	—	3	32	1	—	33	3	36	—
Satley	4	12	3	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	1
Totals	90	285	7	3	75	5	11	63	16	78	12

(ii) Drainage and Sewage Disposal

(a) LANGLEY PARK

The relaying of a length of main outfall sewer in this village was completed during the year without any difficulty and the remainder of the scheme covering enlargement and improvements to the sewage works is expected to commence in 1968.

(b) QUEBEC

The new sewer and pumping station is not yet in operation owing to certain difficulties and the Council, after considering their Consultant's report, are to have the station rebuilt.

(c) LANCHESTER

The scheme covering extensions to serve new housing estates together with the reconstruction of the sewage works was completed during the year and is now functioning satisfactorily.

(d) The following properties have been provided with a new system of drainage complete with septic tank and filter:—

East Butsfield Farm, East Butsfield.
Hole House Farm, Lanchester.
The Moorcock, Hedleyhill.
Burnside Cottage, Edmundbyers.

(iii) Sanitary Accommodation

Two applications were received and approved in connection with privy conversion grants and the work in each case was satisfactorily completed during the year.

A total of six houses were converted from conservancy to water carriage and the revised figures, taking into consideration the erection of new houses and the closing and demolition of unfit houses, are as follows:—

Water Closets	.....	.....	5,013
Ash Closets	.....	.....	57
Ash-pit Privies	.....	.....	45

(iv) Atmospheric Pollution

(a) Atmospheric pollution in this area is mainly from the domestic chimney but there is an improvement as a result of modernisation to existing houses. All new houses erected in the area are fitted with appliances approved for burning smokeless fuel.

There was no complaint of pollution from industrial premises.

(b) *Clean Air Act 1956*

Section 3—Four applications in connection with the installation of new boilers were received under this Act. All were finally approved including two which required some alteration in order to comply with the requirements of the Act.

Section 10—One plan was submitted giving details of a new chimney to be erected and it was calculated to be in accordance with the 'Memorandum on Chimney Heights'.

(v) Prevention of Damage by Pests

Rodent control is now a constant problem. Notification of infestations continue to be received and every effort is made to deal with them expeditiously. The small motor van used for the purpose of transporting the rodent operative and his equipment to sites of infestation was replaced during the year by a new vehicle of a similar size. This vehicle is most useful in that a much larger volume of work can be undertaken and completed in much less travelling time.

Inspections and revisits totalled 1,463 involving 133 infestations, and this included 763 properties which were visited primarily for some other purpose (see table below for details). Refuse tips, Sewage Works and other likely sources of rodent infestation are given regular routine visits in order to minimise infestations.

INSPECTIONS MADE UNDER THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	124	10
Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	72	9
(ii) Mice	22	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	737	26
Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	21	4
(ii) Mice	5	—

In order to carry out the recommended twice-yearly sewer treatment programme a casual labourer was employed for a total of six weeks to assist the rodent operator in this work. Ten separate sewer system treatments were carried out in 1967 with the result that of the 185 manholes baited 49 showed complete takes of poison bait and 25 part takes.

Meetings of the County Workable Areas Committee were attended during the year where discussions take place and talks are given on rodent and pest control.

(vi) Disinfestation Surveys and Treatments

The practice of inspecting the furnishings of prospective Council house tenants was continued during the year and a total of 92 visits were made in this connection. In all cases the furnishings examined were found to be free from vermin.

On inspection the tenants of seven Council houses were ordered to keep their houses in a more cleanly state.

Eight premises were treated with an insecticide following complaints of flies, beetles or other insects. Two wasp infestations were also dealt with during the year.

(vii) Noise Abatement

Investigations were made into four complaints of noise nuisance, one in connection with heavy vehicles at a garage and the others concerning barking dogs.

Following interviews with the owners all four nuisances were abated.

(viii) Refuse Removal and Disposal

The vehicle replacement programme whereby the existing fleet of four vehicles will be replaced over two financial years by three Pakamatic collection vehicles began during the year when the first of these new vehicles came into operation. As a result of this, together with further extensions in the paper sack scheme, it has been possible to reduce the labour force by some two workmen thus leaving three drivers and twelve labourers operating the collection service.

The mechanical shovel, purchased in 1966 for the purpose of carrying out levelling and covering operations on the Council's five refuse tips, continues to be valuable in that a higher standard of control tipping is achieved. Approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the Langley Park tip, which will no longer be utilised for tipping has been levelled and re-seeded and will be used for stock grazing in 1968. Lanchester Village tip was also completed during the year and it is anticipated that this area will be re-seeded and used as an extension to the adjoining recreational fields.

The paper sack scheme was extended to Langley Park Village in 1967 when some 532 houses were brought into the scheme. Thirty existing properties which were excluded at the outset for various reasons and seventy-one new houses have been incorporated within the scheme during the year. Each new house was supplied with a sackholder at a cost of £3 16s. 0d. each to each owner. At the year end a total of 2,460 houses were operating the paper sack scheme which represents approximately 50% of the dwellinghouses within the Rural District.

The Council have provided tipping facilities at their existing tips to meet the requirements of the Civic Amenities Act, where residents of the District may deposit any unwanted refuse or rubbish. Unfortunately these facilities are not being used to their fullest advantage as a considerable amount of unauthorised dumping is still prevalent within the District.

(ix) Swimming Baths

Lanchester C.E. (Controlled) School

The new baths built for the pupils of this and other schools within the area continued to operate during the year. No water samples were taken by this Department as the County Health Department are maintaining regular supervision.

(x) **Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963**

Three premises were licenced under this Act during the year. An arrangement exists whereby a local veterinary practitioner reports on any premises when necessary.

(xi) **Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964**

Nine applications have been received for registration under this Act, all having been registered, six of which are itinerant collectors.

(xii) **Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960**

Three site licences were issued during the year, two in respect of single residential caravans and the other in respect of a site for 10 caravans. Three other site licences are in operation one of which involves a holiday caravan club operating 30 caravans.

(b) **Housing, Factories, Offices, etc.**

(i) **General**

In the twelve months ended the 31st December, seventy-one new houses were erected by private enterprise in the following areas:

				<i>Private</i>	
Castleside	*****	*****	*****		23
Lanchester	*****	*****	*****		45
Satley	*****	*****	*****		1
Esh	*****	*****	*****		2
					<hr/>
					71
					<hr/>

(ii) **Discretionary Grants**

A total of 12 applications in respect of 13 houses, mainly from owner-occupiers, were received during the year. This shows a decrease of eleven on the previous year. Twenty-nine dwellings were improved and a total of £7,101 0s. 0d. paid to the respective owners, making an average of £244 17s. 3d. per house.

(iii) **Standard Grants**

During the year there were 32 applications, in respect of 35 houses, an increase of 11 on the previous year. Thirty-three dwellings were improved and a total of £2,982 12s. 6d. paid to the respective owners making an average of £90 6s. 8d. per house.

The amenities provided were as follows:

					<i>Number Provided</i>
(a) Fixed bath	*****	*****	*****	*****	15
(b) Wash hand basin	*****	*****	*****	*****	22
(c) Hot water supply	*****	*****	*****	*****	17
(d) Water closet—within dwelling	*****	*****	*****	*****	32
(e) Foodstore	*****	*****	*****	*****	14

The tables below gives the progressive position as at the 31st December, 1967.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Year	Number of		Number of Withdrawals		Number of Applications Rejected		Number of Applications Approved		Number of Houses	
	App's	H'ses	App's	H'ses	App's	H'ses	Apps'	H'ses	Completed	Incompleted
1952	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
1953	6	7	1	1	—	—	6	7	3	8
1954	36	55	5	10	—	—	24	27	17	36
1955	32	33	6	6	2	2	23	24	41	20
1956	28	28	4	4	1	1	21	21	24	19
1957	25	33	6	13	—	—	18	18	21	18
1958	19	47	8	8	1	1	16	42	16	40
1959	42	57	3	3	—	—	34	49	54	40
1960	47	88	8	9	2	2	36	75	47	70
1961	22	22	6	6	1	1	27	29	23	62
1962	32	32	2	2	—	—	25	25	40	52
1963	34	43	4	4	—	—	23	23	28	63
1964	29	40	2	2	—	—	17	27	47	54
1965	22	22	—	—	—	—	26	26	34	42
1966	23	34	1	1	1	1	15	26	12	62
1967	12	13	—	—	1	1	11	12	29	45
Totals	414	559	56	69	9	9	323	422	436	—

STANDARD GRANTS

1959	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1960	8	8	1	1	—	—	5	5	3	5
1961	5	5	2	2	—	—	5	5	4	4
1962	4	4	2	2	—	—	2	2	3	3
1963	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8	7	4
1964	10	10	1	1	—	—	10	10	10	3
1965	16	16	—	—	—	—	15	15	8	11
1966	24	24	—	—	1	1	21	21	19	15
1967	32	35	—	—	1	1	32	35	33	16
Totals	108	111	6	6	2	2	98	101	87	—

(iv) Closures and Demolitions

(a) Hamsteels Village

Closing Orders have now been on sixty-four houses in this village for some two and a half years and the gradual withdrawal of families from these houses to other villages within the area was less expeditious in 1967 as only two families vacated their houses. At 31st December, 1967 twenty-three of the sixty-four houses had been vacated.

No compensation payments were made during the year.

(b) During the course of the year the following thirteen properties were closed or demolished:

	<i>Number of Houses</i>	
	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Demolished</i>
28, 29, 29a Commercial Street, Cornsay		
Colliery	—	3
Blackburn Cottages, Malton	—	2
High Langley Farm, Burnhope	1	—
New House Farm and Cottage, Lanchester	2	—
Hill Top Cottage, Cornsay	—	1
5 Hill Top, Esh	1	—
Langley West House Farm House, Lanchester	1	—
Station House, Burnhill	—	1
Cowsley Farm, Cornsay	1	—
	6	7

It is estimated that at 31st December, 1967, 300 houses can be regarded as being unfit for human habitation. These houses are being steadily dealt with in the Council's five-year programme.

(v) Back to Back Houses

	<i>Number Houses</i>	<i>Occupied</i>	<i>Vacant</i>
Railway Terrace, Hamsteels	2	—	2

An undertaking not to relet two back-to-back houses in Langley Park was cancelled after the property had been converted into a self-contained house.

(vi) Factories

(a) General

Of the 59 factories in the area only 8 are of any size, the remainder being small units employing very few staff. Details of the various trades are as follows:

<i>Trade</i>	<i>With Power</i>	<i>Without Power</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agricultural Traders	2	—	2
Bakeries	2	—	2
Blacksmiths	1	1	2
Boot Repairers	2	—	2
Brick Works	2	—	2
Builders' Yards	3	4	7
Building Operations	3	—	3
Caravan Manufacturers	1	—	1
Cosmetic Manufacturers	1	—	1
Engineering Works	3	—	3
Furniture Manufacturers	1	—	1
Ice-cream Manufacturers	2	—	2
Joinery Works and Joiners	2	—	2
Scrap Yards	3	—	3
Motor Repairers	14	—	14
Painters and Decorators	1	1	2
Radio Repairers	2	—	2
Sawmills	1	—	1
Sausage Makers	7	—	7
	53	6	59

A total of 19 visits were made to factories in which persons were employed and details are given below:

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	15	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—
Total	60	19	3	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	3	—	1	—

(b) *Outworkers*

Nine persons were notified by other Authorities as outworkers engaged in the garment industry.

(vii) **General Inspections**

The following is a summary of inspections made and notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts:

	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Informal Notices served</i>	<i>Number of Statutory Notices served</i>	<i>Defects remedied after Notices</i>
Housing:				
Public Health and Housing Acts	326	62	—	161
Improvement Grants	188	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Defective	26	10	—	8
Drainage	130	17	—	20
Water Supply	24	4	—	4
Food Premises	183	42	—	39
Ice Cream	6	2	—	2
Slaughter Houses	360	12	—	18
Tents, Vans, Caravans, etc.	20	6	—	12
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—
Factories and Workplaces	19	3	—	2
Keeping Animals	2	2	—	2
Offensive accumulations	17	4	—	6
Smoke Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	726	13	—	10
Refuse Collection and Disposal	297	8	—	9
Litter Act	6	—	—	—
Other nuisances	72	11	—	8
I.D. investigations	150	—	—	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	121	21	—	33
Total	2,673	217	—	334

(viii) **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963**

During the year two new shops premises were registered and one office ceased to operate. The register at the end of the year totalled 79 registered premises; 14 offices, 57 shops and 8 catering establishments open to the public, as compared with 78 registered premises; 15 offices, 55 shops and 8 catering establishments open to the public, at the 31st December, 1966.

A total of 221 persons; 65 males and 156 females; are employed in registered premises giving an average of 2.9 persons per workplace. No cases of overcrowding were encountered during the year.

The majority of occupiers of premises coming within the scope of the Act are now complying with its provisions and it was not found necessary to take any formal action during the year under review. A total of 80 general inspections were made and where necessary informal letters were sent to occupiers outlining the provisions of the Act which were not being complied with.

No applications for exemption under the Act were received during the year.

One non-fatal accident was reported in the first quarter of the year. This accident occurred in a catering establishment and was not serious.

(c) Inspections and Supervision of Food

(i) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(a) General

Regular inspections were made to food premises during the year and as a result of this periodical supervision a reasonable standard of food hygiene is maintained in all food premises. Where necessary informal letters were sent to occupiers outlining the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 which were not being complied with.

The following gives details of premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:

Ice-cream Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	2
Sausage Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	1
Fried Fish	.....	.....	.....	6
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	2
Catering, Cafes, etc.	.....	.....	.....	7
General Dealers	.....	.....	.....	47
Confectioners	.....	.....	.....	10
Greengrocers	.....	.....	.....	2
Retail Meat	.....	.....	.....	10
Licensed Premises	.....	.....	.....	33
School Kitchens	.....	.....	.....	3
Hospital and Institution Kitchens	.....	.....	.....	3
Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	4
				<hr/>
		Total	.....	130
				<hr/>

All the above premises have a wash-hand basin with the supply of hot and cold water, soap, towels and nail-brushes for use of persons handling food and there is also a sink or other facilities for the washing of food and equipment.

(b) Food Sampling

Six routine samples of cooked meat products were taken during the summer months from retail shops and upon bacteriological examination one was found to be positive *Salmonella Typhi-Murium*. Investigations were made in the shop concerned but follow-up specimens from all food handlers were proved negative.

(c) Three complaints of contaminated food stuffs were received during the year, one with regard to chocolate sweets having been attacked by mice; one concerning an insect embedded in a biscuit and the third in respect of an alleged foreign body in a meat pie. Each complaint was referred to the County Analyst for his observations and following his reports it was decided that there was not sufficient evidence for any successful prosecution but a warning was given in each case to the suppliers.

(d) The following premises are registered under the Act as being concerned with the manufacture, storage and sale of food:

Ice-cream Manufacturers	2
Ice-cream Storage and Sale	34
Sausage, Potted Meat and Preserved Food Manufacturers	7
Fried Fish	6
Total	49

(e) *Milk Sampling*

During the year 65 samples of milk were taken by the County Health Department from retailers operating in the District and all, except four pasteurised, proved to be satisfactory.

	No. of Samples Taken	TEST RESULTS									
		M.B.		Phos.		Turb.		Bio.		Anti-Bio.	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Untreated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	49	45	4	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—

There were no samples of milk positive to *Brucella Abortus*.

(ii) **Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966**

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st January and laid down requirements as to food hygiene in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles. There are no markets in this area and the number of delivery vehicles has appeared to decline during the past few years. There are, on our records, 19 firms operating such vehicles all of which have received inspections during the year.

(iii) **Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc) Regulations, 1959 and 1963**

Two establishments manufacture ice-cream which is sold exclusively through their retail business. During the year the following samples of ice-cream were obtained.

Number of Samples	Grade			
	1	2	3	4
2	1	1	—	—

(v) **The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963**

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid eggs have been submitted to the laboratory for the Alpha-Amylase test.

(vi) **Meat and Other Foods**

(a) *Slaughterhouses*

There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the area as follows:

Mr. J. Nicholson, Front Street, Lanchester.

Mr. H. Crinnion, Front Street, Lanchester.

Messrs. T. A. Coates & Sons, Rear Commercial Street, Cornsay Colliery.

The Procurator, Ushaw College Home Farm, Ushaw, Nr. Durham.

Due to the distance, it is not always practicable to be present at the time of slaughter but it was again possible to maintain 100% meat inspection, and carcasses and offal of all animals slaughtered for human consumption are not removed from the place of slaughter until they have been inspected and marked with the official stamp. Condemned meat is stained and disposed of under our supervision. The table below gives details of carcasses inspected.

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	480	36	—	1,184	133	—
Number inspected	480	36	—	1,184	133	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	54	2	—	18	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci	11.25	5.55	—	1.52	0.75	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to re- frigeration	1	1	—	—	—	—

As no serious difficulty exists with regard to times of slaughter the powers available under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 have not been exercised.

No charges are made for meat inspections.

(b) *The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958*

There were twelve slaughtermen holding licences at 31st December, 1967.

(c) Other Foodstuff Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption are listed below:

Apple Pie Filling	.....	6 tins
Beans	.....	13 „
Beet	.....	5 jars
Blackberries	.....	14 tins
Blackcurrants	.....	3 „
Baked Beans	.....	9 „
Biscuits	.....	2 pkts.
Corned Beef	.....	4 tins
Currants	.....	1 pkt.
Coffee	.....	1 tin
Chopped Pork	.....	7 tins
Cream	.....	6 „
Evaporated Milk	.....	8 „
Fruit Cocktail	.....	5 „
Flour	.....	2 pkts.
Grapefruit	.....	23 tins
Grapefruit Juice	.....	9 „
Ham	.....	9 „
Irish Stew	.....	10 „
Liver Stew	.....	3 „
Oranges	.....	1 tin
Orange Juice	.....	6 „
Orange Squash	.....	4 bottles
Pears	.....	23 tins
Peaches	.....	12 „
Pineapples	.....	8 „
Peas	.....	21 „
Pineapple Juice	.....	2 „
Potato Crisps	.....	4 pkts.
Pork	.....	3 tins
Rice	.....	7 „
Soups (Various)	.....	25 „
Steak	.....	11 „
Sponge Pudding	.....	6 „
Salmon	.....	1 tin
Tomatoes	.....	19 tins
Tuna Fish	.....	4 „

(d) **Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases**

There was an increase in the number of confirmed cases in the year—there being 474 as compared with 143 in 1966.

For an analysis of notified and confirmed cases of notifiable diseases, see Appendix 'B'.

During the year, all infectious diseases needing hospitalisation were admitted to Chester-le-Street Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Laboratory Facilities

These continue to be provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

This public health service is free within the National Health Service and is designed to assist all concerned in the diagnosis, prevention and control of infection.

Specimens may be submitted by doctors, veterinarians, dentists, persons acting on behalf of medical officers of health, such as public health inspectors and health visitors, or by representatives of official bodies. Specimens cannot be accepted from private persons.

Routine specimens examined fall under two main headings, (a) medical specimens and, (b) sanitary specimens from local or food authorities or, by arrangements, from commercial undertakings.

The following vaccine and antisera are issued by the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle.

Gamma Globulin	.....	.....	.....	Issued to individual doctors
Antivaccinal Gamma Globulin	.....	.....	.....	" " " "
Rabies vaccine and antiserum	.....	.....	.....	" " " "
Typhus vaccine	.....	.....	.....	" " " "

Note

Therapeutic sera or antitoxins are not issued but may be obtained from certain hospitals.

Diphtheria, pertussis, poliomyelitis and tetanus vaccines may be obtained through the local health authority—Durham County Council.

From June 1967 smallpox vaccine is also obtainable from the local health authority.

TAB and other vaccines may be obtained from retail pharmaceutical chemists.

Yellow fever vaccination is done only at centres designated by the Ministry of Health, the local centre being at the Central School Clinic, 12-18 City Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1—Telephone Newcastle 35609.

There is one known paratyphoid carrier in the district.

The number of specimens sent for examination during the past ten years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Specimens Submitted</i>	<i>Positive</i>
1958	79	17
1959	69	43
1960	54	22
1961	12	2
1962	32	10
1963	39	10
1964	29	5
1965	36	13
1966	155	70
1967	193	62

The following table gives particulars of specimens sent in by the health department and the medical practitioners in the area for examination during the year:

	Number of Specimens Submitted	Positive
Blood (Serological Examinations)	—	—
(a) Enteric Fever	—	—
(b) Other Organisms	—	—
Faeces	187	—
(a) Enteric Fever	—	—
(b) Dysentery	—	56
(c) Food Poisoning	—	—
(d) Other Organisms	—	—
Urine	—	—
(a) Enteric Fever	—	—
(b) Other Organisms	—	—
Swabs (Ear, Nasal, Throat, Sewer and River)	—	—
(a) Diphtheria	—	—
(b) Haemolytic Streptococci	—	—
(c) Paratyphoid	—	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis	6	6
Totals	193	62

Notifiable Diseases reported during the Year 1967

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) in the Area during the year:

Disease	Total No. of Cases Notified	Total No. of Cases Confirmed	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	14	14	—	—
Whooping Cough	20	20	—	—
Measles	383	383	—	—
Dysentery	43	28	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1	—	12
Food Poisoning	8	1	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	1	—
Totals	471	449	2	12

Scarlet Fever

There were 14 cases notified as compared with 8 last year. The infection was mild in type and no cases were admitted to hospital.

Measles

There were 383 cases of measles notified as compared with 98 in the previous year. This conforms to the usual pattern of the two yearly epidemic. No cases were treated in hospital and there were no deaths.

Whooping Cough

There were 20 cases notified as compared with 7 in the previous year. There were no admissions to hospital and no deaths. The increase in the number of cases underlines the importance of immunisation. Whooping Cough can still be a dangerous disease in infancy and every effort should be made to protect the infant from infection by:

- (a) commencing immunisation early, at 2-3 months and
- (b) ensuring that all other children in the family are fully protected, not only be a full course of immunisation in infancy but also by a booster dose at 18 months.

Food Poisoning

There were 8 cases of Food Poisoning notified but only one confirmed, as due to infection with salmonella typhimurium in a girl aged seventeen years. It was impossible to trace the source of infection.

Dysentery

Forty-three cases of dysentery were notified and 28 confirmed as due to shigella sonnie. Most of the cases were schoolchildren and all those infected were excluded from school until proved free from infection.

It was necessary to exclude two school meals attendants from work until free from infection.

Poliomyelitis

For the sixth year in succession there were no cases of poliomyelitis. Nevertheless this record can only be maintained by keeping the vaccination rate high, particularly among young children. The oral vaccine has made vaccination so easy that it should be possible to have all infants vaccinated

Vaccination against this disease continued during the year and by the end of the year the vaccination state for the Rural District was as follows:

Number of persons receiving:

(a) complete course of oral vaccine—3 doses	.....	.....	.....	1,525
(b) complete course of Salk vaccine—2 injections	.....	.....	.....	4,351
(c) a first booster injection of Salk vaccine	.....	.....	.....	3,466
(d) a second booster injection of Salk vaccine	.....	.....	.....	455
(e) a booster dose of oral vaccine after 2 Salk	.....	.....	.....	384
(f) a booster dose of oral vaccine after 2 Salk and 1 oral, 3 Salk, or 3 oral	.....	.....	.....	927

These figures include those vaccinated by general medical practitioners in their surgeries.

During the summer term a scheme for poliomyelitis vaccinations was carried out in all infant schools in the district and children whose parents had given consent were given full courses or booster doses of poliomyelitis oral vaccine as required.

Details of the numbers vaccinated are given in the table below.

School	1 dose	2 doses	Booster	Total
Castleside Co.	—	5	14	19
Satley C. of E.	—	—	9	9
Cornsay Colliery Infants	1	3	2	6
Esh C. of E.	—	—	2	2
Esh R.C.	1	2	3	6
Lanchester C. of E.	3	3	28	34
Lanchester R.C.	—	1	13	14
Burnhope Infants' and J.M.	1	3	6	10
Langley Park Infants'	—	3	19	22
Totals	6	20	96	122

Diphtheria

No cases of this disease were notified. The last case in the district occurred in 1949 and the last death in 1944. Nevertheless this position has been achieved by immunisation and in order to maintain protection against the disease, it is important for all children to be immunised in infancy and for booster dose to be given at the age of 18 months and 5 years.

In the summer term a school scheme for diphtheria/tetanus and diphtheria immunisation was carried out in all the infant schools.

Children whose parents had given consent were given full courses or booster doses as required. Details of the number of children immunised are set out on the following table.

School	Diphtheria Tetanus			T.A.F. Diphtheria	Total
	1 inj.	2 inj.	Booster	Booster	
Castleside Co.	—	4	16	—	20
Satley C. of E.	1	—	5	—	6
Cornsay Colliery Infants'	—	2	3	—	5
Esh C. of E.	—	—	2	—	2
Esh R.C.	1	1	3	—	5
Lanchester C. of E.	1	1	26	—	28
Lanchester R.C.	1	—	11	—	12
Burnhope Infants' and J.M.	1	3	3	—	7
Langley Park Infants	—	3	15	2	20
Totals	5	14	84	2	105

The total number (all age groups) immunised during the year was as follows:

Primary Injections	212
Boosters	209

Diphtheria Notification Rates (per 1,000 population) and number of Deaths from Diphtheria are as follows:

Year	Number of Confirmed Notifications of Diphtheria	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths from Diphtheria
1934	63	1.9	8
1935	48	1.4	10
1936	66	2.5	5
1937	91	5.8	12
1938	60	3.8	4
1939	7	0.45	—
1940	5	0.33	—
1941	12	0.8	—
1942	10	0.7	—
1943	14	0.96	—
1944	11	0.8	1
1945	3	0.2	—
1946	5	0.3	—
1947	1	0.06	—
1948	—	0.00	—
1949	1	0.06	—
to 1967	None Confirmed	—	—

Smallpox

The number of infants under 2 years vaccinated during the year was 93.

The following gives particulars of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations in various age groups carried out during the year:

Age	Primary Vaccinations	Revaccinations
Under 1 year	11	—
1 year	82	—
2-4 years	13	3
5-15 years	4	5
16 and over	—	—
	110	8

Tuberculosis

There were 3 cases of tuberculosis notified compared with 4 in the previous year.

Statistics

- (a) Number of new cases notified since
1st January, 1967:

	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Total
Males	3	—	3
Females	—	—	—
Totals	3	—	3

- (b) Number of deaths Registered:

	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Total
Males	3	—	3
Females	—	—	—
Totals	3	—	3

- (c) Number of cases on Tuberculosis
Register at the 31st December,
1967:

	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Total
Males	38	16	54
Females	32	21	53
Totals	70	37	107

Age distribution of new cases and deaths are as follows:

Age	CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—50	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—60	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66—70	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
71—75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76—80	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
81 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	3		—		3		—	
	3		3		3		3	

Number and rate per 1,000 population of notifications and deaths over the last 20 years:

Year	Number of Notifications	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1948	20	1.306	8	0.52
1949	15	0.997	4	0.39
1950	20	1.304	9	0.57
1951	36	2.349	2	0.13
1952	18	1.182	3	0.19
1953	14	0.921	2	0.13
1954	12	0.788	1	0.06
1955	13	0.865	—	—
1956	9	0.599	2	0.13
1957	5	0.332	1	0.06
1958	4	0.265	1	0.06
1959	7	0.462	5	0.33
1960	2	0.131	3	0.19
1961	4	0.274	1	0.08
1962	5	0.342	1	0.068
1963	5	0.347	—	—
1964	4	0.277	3	0.208
1965	1	0.068	1	0.068
1966	4	0.271	3	0.203
1967	3	0.201	3	0.201

Tuberculosis Services in the Area

(i) At the chest clinic there are special sessions for contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

(ii) Those needing hospital treatment are admitted to Maiden Law Hospital and the few needing thoracic surgery are transferred to Shotley Bridge General Hospital.

(iii) The vaccination of 11 year old school children and young adults with B.C.G. was carried out in the schools during the month of November. Altogether 234 children and young adults attending four schools and an adult training centre were tuberculin tested and 184 were given B.C.G. vaccine. All positive reactors who had not previously received B.C.G. vaccination were referred to the chest clinic. (See details below).

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOL-CHILDREN LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT NOVEMBER 1967

(1) School	(2) Consents	(3) Given Skin Tests		(4) Positive Reactors		(5) Negative Reactors given B.C.G.		(6) No. absent at time of Reading	(7) Neg. Reactors not vaccinated for Medical Reasons
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Lanchester Modern	51	50	98.04	5	10.00	43	86.00	1	1
Langley Park Modern	33	32	96.97	7	21.88	22	68.75	2	1
St. Bee's, Grammar/ Technical	129	123	95.35	20	16.26	97	78.86	4	2
TOTALS	213	205	96.24	32	15.61	162	79.02	7	4
Adult Training Centre	5	5	100.00	4	80.00	1	20.00	Nil	Nil
Ushaw College	24	24	100.00	3	12.50	21	87.50	Nil	Nil

NOTES: Column 3(b) gives % of acceptors given skin tests.

The Heaf Multiple Puncture Skin Tuberculin Test was used. B.C.G. was given in doses of 0.1ml. intradermally. It will be noted that 15.61% of those given a Tuberculin test were found to be positive as compared with 6.82% in 1966, 13.07% in 1965, 5.15% in 1964, 5.5% in 1963, 12.35% in 1962, 27.54% in 1961, and 35.11% in November, 1960.

11 Consents were received from Children who had previously been vaccinated with B.C.G. All were given skin tests skin tests and found to be positive reactors.

The scheme for the tuberculin testing of school entrants, started in 1963, was continued during the year. A tuberculin test is included as part of the first medical examination at school, the test being carried out by the health visitor a week before it is read by the school medical officer at the medical examination. Positive reactors are referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation and contacts of all tuberculosis positive cases are investigated.

B. Local Health Authority Services

(a) Clinics

(i) Family Planning

Clinics for the above are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Wetherall House, Medomsley Road, Consett, on alternate Tuesday mornings and in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, East Stanley on Wednesdays from 7.0—9.0 p.m. each week.

(ii) Maternity and Child Welfare

Clinics for the above are held as follows:

WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOLROOM, LANGLEY PARK—alternate Thursday afternoons.

PARISH HALL, LANCHESTER—Monday afternoons.

LANGLEY PARISH HALL, BURNHOPE—alternate Thursday mornings.

THE CLINIC, 10 WOOD VIEW, ESH WINNING—alternate Wednesdays.

(iii) Immunisation and Vaccination

This has been carried out at:

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the area;

(b) By General Medical Practitioners by personal arrangement with parents.

When a child reaches the age of three months propaganda material is sent through the post to all parents. Details of facilities together with the consent forms for smallpox vaccination; diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus immunisation are enclosed with this literature. When a child reaches the age of twelve months and 4 years and 9 months, further propaganda pamphlets regarding diphtheria immunisation are sent.

SCHEDULE OF VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following is the schedule of Vaccination and Immunisation in use in the county.

Age	Vaccine	Interval
3rd month	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis) (1st)	4 weeks
4th month	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis) (2nd)	
5th month	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis) (3rd)	
6th month	Poliomyelitis oral (1st)	4 weeks
7th month	Poliomyelitis oral (2nd)	
8th month	Poliomyelitis oral (3rd)	
12th—24th month	Smallpox vaccination.	
18th month	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis) 1st booster	
5th year	Diphtheria and tetanus 2nd booster	
	Poliomyelitis oral 1st booster	
9th year	Diphtheria and tetanus 3rd booster	
11th year	Smallpox (re-vaccination).	
	B.C.G. (Tuberculosis vaccine)	

Particulars of Immunisation and Vaccination during 1967

Smallpox		† Diphtheria		† Whooping Cough		† Tetanus		Poliomyelitis		B.C.G.
Vac-cinated	Re-Vac-cinated	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	
								3 doses of Oral Vacc.	4th	Vac-cination
110	8	212	209	193	109	219	210	183	197	184

† Either single or in combination

(b) Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Service

(i) Midwifery

During the year 254 live and still births were assigned to the area. 76 per cent occurred in hospital and 24 per cent at home; three of these were in the presence of a doctor. There was one still birth and two deaths in the first week of life and no maternal deaths.

There is one County Midwife who owns a car and is authorised to use it in the course of her official duties.

All midwives are trained in the use of and possess apparatus for gas and air analgesia. 68 per cent of the domiciliary cases were given gas and air and 70 per cent were given pethidine.

(ii) Domiciliary Nursing

A total of 4,741 home visits were made by the domiciliary nurses during the year, 1,610 (34 per cent) of which were made to patients over the age of 65 years.

The following is an analysis of these visits and the types of cases nursed:

	AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION						
	0—5 years	5—65 years	65+ years	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Injections only	Others
New Cases	4	57	67	85	34	—	9	—	—	—
Visits	24	3,107	1,610	2,085	588	—	564	—	1,297	207

(c) Health Visitor Service

There are two health visitors, one full-time and one part-time, in the Lanchester Rural District, the following domiciliary visits being made during the year:

Maternity and Child Welfare	.....	.....	3,880
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	62
Mental Subnormal	.....	.....	66
Schools	.....	.....	106
General Health	.....	.....	98
Aged People	.....	.....	174

(d) Ambulance Service

The needs of the Rural District are served jointly by the County Ambulance Service depots situated at Villa Real and East Street, Stanley, both of which now provide a 24 hour service. These depots function under the supervision of the Central Control at Durham and all vehicles are equipped with radio.

Details of the establishment of personnel and vehicles at each being as follows:

		Consett	Stanley
Driver Attendants	.....	16	17
Ambulances	.....	6	7

The following table gives details of the work undertaken by both depots during the year 1967 but it is not possible to indicate the proportion relating to patients residing in the Rural District. It should be noted that other depots, particularly Durham, are frequently involved in moving cases into or out of the area.

Depot	Journeys	Patients Carried			Mileage Covered
		Stretcher	Sitting	Total	
Consett	4,297	2,827	17,602	20,429	137,559
Stanley	5,124	2,487	20,250	22,737	151,740

(e) Domestic Help Service

At the beginning of January 1967, 125 cases in the district were being served by a Home Help. There were 45 new cases during the year and of the 170 who received the service, 167 (98%) were chronic sick, aged and infirm. At the end of the year there were 128 cases in the area, 42 cases having been terminated during the year.

(f) Mental Health Service

Occupation Centre for Mentally Handicapped Children

The Villa Real Centre at Consett has continued to be used for mentally subnormal children excluded from school under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. Twenty-one males up to the age of 16 years and nineteen females under 21 from the North-West of Durham travel daily to this Centre. The Education Department arrange for the provision of school meals and free milk for these pupils and for transport to and from the Centre.

Lanchester Adult Training Centre

This Centre which was opened in 1962 continues to operate very successfully and to expand. At the end of the year there were 29 resident and 36 day trainees and this included 16 females.

(g) Local Health Authority Accommodation

Admission of those needing care and attention to local health authority hostels is arranged directly with the County Health Department, but cases requiring urgent attention are often referred by their own doctor to the local health department.

During the year 2 people were admitted to Residential Accommodation as follows:

Kepier House, Gilesgate	1
Glenroyde House, Consett	1

(h) Voluntary Services—Co-ordinating Committee

This local committee for the area (Stanley, Consett and Lanchester) helps to co-ordinate voluntary services and integrate them with the statutory services. It links up with the Central Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of the County Medical Officer.

(i) Services for the Aged

Meals On Wheels Service

This service, first started in 1966, continues to operate very successfully under the Womens' Royal Voluntary Service. Twelve meals are delivered twice weekly to old people in Lanchester village.

Luncheon Club

The Luncheon Club, first started in 1965, in Langley Park continues to run successfully. Twenty meals are served twice weekly.

Chiropody Service

The mobile chiropody clinic of the Durham County Council now visits Lanchester village, Langley Park, and Burnhope. The service is for women of 60 years and over and men 65 years and over. Appointments are arranged through the Area Health Office, Tantobie, Newcastle upon Tyne.

C. Hospital Services and General Medical Practitioner Service

The Local Hospital Services are administered by the North-West Durham Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The Secretary has kindly provided the following information on the Hospitals and Clinics serving this Area.

Maiden Law Hospital

The 114 beds at this hospital are allocated as follows:

Physical Medicine	*****	*****	*****	12
Ch: st	*****	*****	*****	102
				<hr/>
				114
				<hr/>

Lee Hill Hospital

This hospital, with a complement of 301 beds (56 of which are used as Part III accommodation for the County Council) and a Medical Out-patients' Department, deals with the Chronic Sick and includes a section for Orthopaedic Tuberculosis cases.

Bed allocation is as follows:

Psychiatric	*****	*****	*****	44
Chronic Sick	*****	*****	*****	201
Part III Accommodation	*****	*****	*****	56
				<hr/>
				301
				<hr/>

Shotley Bridge Hospital

Out-patient facilities for all the Specialities exist at this hospital. The 539 beds are allocated as follows:

Surgical	*****	*****	*****	*****	85
Medical	*****	*****	*****	*****	100
Gynaecological	*****	*****	*****	*****	42
Orthopaedic	*****	*****	*****	*****	79
Paediatrics	*****	*****	*****	*****	4
Urology	*****	*****	*****	*****	49
Thoracic Surgery	*****	*****	*****	*****	107
Plastic Surgery	*****	*****	*****	*****	47
Not specifically allocated	*****	*****	*****	*****	26
					<hr/>
					539
					<hr/>

Richard Murray Hospital

Maternity	*****	*****	*****	*****	28
Special Care Baby Cots	*****	*****	*****	*****	12
					<hr/>
Total	*****	*****	*****	*****	40
					<hr/>

South Moor Hospital

Orthopaedic	*****	*****	*****	*****	22
General Surgery	*****	*****	*****	*****	16
					<hr/>
Total	*****	*****	*****	*****	38
					<hr/>

(A large number of General Medical, Surgical and Gynaecological cases from the Langley Park area also drain to Dryburn Hospital.)

Chest Clinic, Shotley Bridge General Hospital

This clinic provides a full chest clinic service, including B.C.G. and resettlement sessions as follows:

Tuesday	.....	.....	9.15 a.m.	Contacts of known cases.
			1.15 p.m.	X-ray session (Male).
Wednesday	.....	.....	9.15 a.m.	Males.
			1.15 p.m.	X-ray session (Female).
Friday	.....	.....	9.15 a.m.	Females.
			2.00 p.m.	Children up to 16 years and B.C.G. vaccination X-ray session (expectant mothers).

Public mass X-ray sessions were commenced with effect from 16th August, 1967 as follows:

Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m.
Friday	.....	.....	.....	5.00 p.m.—7.30 p.m.

The sessions are available for members of the public to attend without reference to their doctor first.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment and diagnostic facilities are provided by Clinics outside the Rural Area as follows:

Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Males and Females:

Monday	.....	.....	.....	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
				2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	10 a.m. to 12 noon
				2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	10 a.m. to 12 noon
				2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Friday	.....	.....	.....	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Saturday	.....	.....	.....	10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Executive Committee, Durham

This committee controls the service under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

APPENDIX 'A'

Year	Population	Deaths	Death Rate (crude)	Live Births	Birth Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Peri-Natal Deaths	Peri-Natal Death Rate	Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified								Tuber- culosis	
										Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Pul.	Non-Pul.
1938	15,480	158	10.2	238	15.4	16	67	—	—	—	33	—	69	—	—	—	—	11	8
1939	15,440	178	11.4	214	14.2	6	29	—	—	3	5	3	5	—	8	—	—	8	12
1940	15,080	176	11.6	226	14.9	13	57	—	—	54	30	5	5	—	—	1	—	7	4
1941	14,690	176	11.9	251	17.0	17	66	—	—	133	16	22	12	—	—	—	—	15	9
1942	14,170	176	12.4	236	16.6	14	59	—	—	23	37	9	10	—	1	—	—	10	5
1943	13,850	174	12.5	262	18.9	16	61	—	—	96	37	9	14	—	—	—	—	10	5
1944	13,850	157	11.0	285	20.5	18	63	—	—	63	21	7	11	—	—	1	—	14	10
1945	14,000	159	11.3	262	18.7	16	61	—	—	76	9	14	3	—	—	2	—	10	3
1946	14,490	158	10.9	159	17.8	11	42	—	—	153	11	25	5	—	—	1	—	10	3
1947	14,580	172	11.7	294	20.0	9	30	—	—	181	46	40	1	3	3	2	—	12	9
1948	15,310	155	10.1	284	18.5	13	45	—	—	184	90	67	1	—	—	1	—	15	5
1949	15,340	171	11.1	296	19.2	8	27	—	—	244	59	42	1	—	—	—	—	11	4
1950	15,310	202	13.1	245	16.0	10	40	—	—	222	47	79	—	—	—	—	—	14	6
1951	15,300	199	13.0	239	15.6	16	67	—	—	288	15	53	—	—	—	—	—	27	9
1952	15,220	171	11.23	245	16.09	10	40.81	—	—	134	44	75	—	4	2	—	—	14	4
1953	15,210	213	13.95	248	16.24	6	24.5	—	—	63	24	52	—	1	67	—	15	8	6
1954	15,100	185	12.25	220	14.57	8	36.36	—	—	244	12	63	1	2	17	—	35	9	3
1955	15,020	165	10.98	243	16.17	7	28.8	—	—	203	7	69	—	—	74	—	15	11	2
1956	15,060	164	10.90	248	16.49	2	8.03	—	—	24	20	20	72	—	—	11	4	5	4
1957	15,060	142	9.43	212	14.08	8	37.74	—	—	402	26	30	—	2	13	1	4	2	3
1958	15,090	189	12.53	253	16.77	7	27.67	—	—	7	36	10	—	1	12	—	4	4	—
1959	15,160	211	13.91	213	14.04	10	46.9	—	—	210	17	84	—	3	28	—	3	7	—
1960	15,230	207	13.59	223	14.64	7	31.39	6	28.03	170	15	13	—	—	16	1	2	2	—
1961	14,600	231	15.82	245	16.77	5	20.41	7	26.54	291	7	2	—	2	1	—	1	4	—
1962	14,620	251	17.16	241	16.48	4	16.6	3	28.11	99	7	—	—	—	5	3	4	3	2
1963	14,580	270	18.51	238	16.32	6	25.21	10	40.65	330	6	11	—	—	5	3	201	4	1
1964	14,440	221	15.30	252	17.45	5	19.84	7	27.23	20	16	19	—	—	2	2	4	3	—
1965	14,620	249	17.03	227	15.53	2	8.81	7	30.04	150	9	6	—	—	26	2	4	1	—
1966	14,710	225	15.29	218	14.81	8	36.7	8	36.36	98	8	7	—	—	43	1	4	4	—
1967	14,900	237	15.90	253	17.04	4	15.81	3	11.81	383	14	20	—	—	—	—	8	3	—

APPENDIX 'B' Analysis of the Notified and Confirmed Cases of Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups for 1967

Name of Disease	UNDER one Year		1		2		3		4		5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-35		36-45		46-65		66 and over		TOTALS	
	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	3	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	8	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	14	14	42	42	44	44	68	68	41	41	77	77	96	96	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	5	4	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	6	4	11	8	3	1	—	—	3	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	3	3	—
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	22	21	45	44	49	47	73	73	49	49	90	87	119	116	4	2	3	3	11	5	5	2	3	2	1	1	474	452

APPENDIX 'C'

Location of Sewage Disposal Works (All Tank and Filter Type)	Area Drained	No. of Properties Draining to Works		Estimated Population
		Houses	Buildings	
Lanchester	Lanchester, Maiden Law and approx. half of Burnhope	1,200 174	16 —	3,591 605
Burnhope	Approx. half Burnhope	360	12	1,262
Peartree	Peartree	25	—	89
Holmside	Holmside	41	—	109
Langley Park	Langley Park, Hill Top, and Esh Village, part by gravitation, part by pumping	1,522	30	5,920
Esh Winning vested in Lanchester R.D.C. and Brandon U.D.C. jointly	Cornsay Colliery, Hamsteels New Estate. Hamsteels, Esh Colliery,	588	10	1,965
Hedleyhill Pit	Hedley hill	11	—	38
East Hedleyhope	East Hedleyhope	46	3	162
Hedleyhope Colliery	Hedleyhope Colliery	1	—	3
Cornsay Village	Cornsay Village	17	—	51
Quebec	Quebec and Wilkes Hill	85	4	299
Hollinside	Hollinside	21	—	78
Malton	Malton Colliery	11	2	38
Satley	Satley	45	2	149
Castleside	Western half of Castleside, Sewage from the remainder of Castleside accepted for treatment by Consett U.D.C.	186	5	638

